

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

From the 10 videos of Youtube channel “Learn English with TV Series”, researcher found 10 types of grammar that related to theories as followed:

1. Articles

Article has function to sign and describe about noun. From the videos researcher found 3 articles that consist of the researcher. That are 2 types of article **a/an** as indefinite article that is used before a single noun whose number can be estimated and **the** as definite article that usually use for unique noun or re-explaining object that have been previously mentioned in the text.

a. From the videos “Learn English with Disney Movies-Luca”, researcher found some articles, as follows:

1) It’s **a** human thing

Here, article a is used for parts of human like habits, life or something like that.

2) I’m kind of **an** expert

Article an is used to describe a skill, that the word begins with vocal sound.

3) It’s just **the** greatest things that humans ever made

Article the in this sentences used for re-explaining object, that is about The Vespa.

- 4) It's even better than **the** picture.

Article the is used to describe unique noun in here.

- b. From the video “ “Learn Advanced English with Mickey Mouse” found 3 articles:

- 1) All we need is polka-dots paint, **an** old-fashioned paint brush.

Article an in here used to describe paint brush that is old-fashioned begins with vocal sound.

- 2) What? **The** plan was polka-dots, remember? Polka-dots.

Article the used to describe painting as mickey wished for Minnie's new house.

- 3) Why aren't you painting? Just use **a** brush.

Article a used for describe noun that the thing used for painting.

- c. From the video “Learn English with Zootopia” found some articles:

- 1) What your father means, hon, is it's gonna be difficult, impossible for you to become **a** police officer.

Article a in here to describe a child's determination to a police officer that is Zootopia.

- 2) Right. There's never been **a** bunny cup.

This article described about favorite call from parents to their child.

- 3) Oh. Them, I guess I'll to be the first one.

Article the described about re-explaining from the determination to be a police officer.

- 4) Because, I'm gonna make **the** world **a** better place

Article the in here used to describe unique thing that is world and a for describing the place that's better place.

- d. From the video "Learn English with Lion King- Disney Classic" found some articles:

- 1) A king's time as ruler rises and falls like the sun.

Article a in here described about change of leadership time of lion.

- 2) Everything the light touches.

Article the used for re-explaining about the sun as the light.

- 3) Ah, you're an outcast.

Article an described about the lion as an outcast.

- e. From the video "Learn English with Lilo & Stitch" found some article:

- 1) Why not try and make something for a change?

The article a used to describe change because the Stitch wreck everything that he touched.

- 2) The kennel's back this way.

Article the in here described about kennel where is located at the back.

- 3) It was hit by a truc.

The article a describe about thing that make a dog was died.

- f. From the video “Learn English with Disney- Finding Dory” found articles:

- 1) I found **the** octopus!

Article the used to describe octopus when the Dory lost.

- 2) Okay, okay. We’ll pretend to be **the** other kids now.

This article described about Dory’s parent that act as a child.

- 3) No, not daddy. I’m **the** nice who wants to be your friend. Okay?

Article the in here described about her daddy taken on the role as a friend in the game hide-and-seek.

- g. From the video “Learn English with Disney- Tarzan” found some articles:

- 1) We got **a** tiny, little, itsy-bitsy problem here, okay?

The article described about the problem that is so little with an overview tiny, little, and itsy-bitsy.

- 2) But **the** guys, they need a little convincing, you know.

The article refered to herd of animals that to be sure of something must do by Tarzan.

- 3) Well, you gotta get **a** hair.

The article described about the hair of an elephant that must get by Tarzan.

- h. From the video “Learn English with Snow White” found some articles:

- 1) Famed is **the** beauty, Majesty.

Article described about the answer from the Queen's question to the magic mirror.

- 2) But hold, **a** lovely maid I see fairer even than you.

The a in here described about lovely maid that is said by magic mirror as someone who fairer than the Queen.

- 3) She is **the** reason your powers wane.

The article described about reason of powers wane of Queen, that she is a lovely maid.

- i. From the video "Learn English with Turning Red- New Disney Pixar Movie" found articles:

- 1) It's **a** lot.

The article described about what Meilin Lee wear and say for 24/7, 365 (24 hours or one day in week, and 365 days in one year).

- 2) This is gonna be **the** best year ever.

The articles described about year that Meilin hopes the year gonna be the best.

- 3) Our ancestors had **a** mystical connection with red panda.

The article explained about mystical connection with red panda from her ancestors although Meilin be a red panda.

- 4) Any strong emotion will release **the** panda. Yes!

The article explained about how Meilin to be a red panda, that's when get any strong emotion like mad.

j. From the video "Learn English with A Bug's Life" found some articles:

1) Let this be **a** lesson to all your ants.

The article a described about lesson from Hopper to bunch of ants that they are mindless soil shoving losers.

2) So.. so who is **the** weaker species?

The article explained about disclaimer and statement from ants to Hopper because he pick and get food from ants who pick up food.

3) We're **a** lot stronger than you say we are.

The article described how the ants said that they lot stronger than Hopper.

2. Nouns

Noun is used to be a subject, object, complement, preposition, and possessive in the sentences. There are 2 types of noun; Concrete noun is group of noun that the function is to show tangible noun or can be seen directly and Abtrack noun is group of noun that the function is to show intangible or abtrack noun.

Sentences	Noun		Video from
	Concrete	Abtrack	

<p>I'm kind of an expert.</p> <p>“Expert” showed as object and something that cannot be seen directly or can only be felt.</p>		√	<p>Learn English with Disney Movies- Luca</p>
<p>Vespa is freedom.</p> <p>“Vespa” as subject is a motorcylce that described as freedom because can bring us to everywhere.</p>	√		
<p>Yeah, if my parents found out I was up here.</p> <p>“My parents” as possesive noun and aply as a subject.</p>	√		
<p>Fellas, I've gathereded you here today because this is Minnie's new house.</p> <p>“Minnie's new house” as object noun that can be seen.</p>	√		<p>Learn Advanced English with Mickey Mouse</p>
<p>That's good and all, but I like to where inspiration takes me.</p> <p>“Inspiration” as something that can't be seen or just can be felt.</p> <p>This is usually from verb can</p>		√	

change by adding –ion/tion.			
Hey, Mick. I need more paint. “Paint” as object that can see and something related to the painting.	√		
I like trying actually “Trying” as object and verb by adding –ing.		√	Learn English with Zootopia
Did someone steal a traffic cone? “Traffic cone” as object and can be seen directly.	√		
Flash is the fastest guy in there. “Flash” as a subject and that’s animal can be seen.	√		
Look Simba, everything the light touches is our kingdom. “The light” as a subject and can be seen as Sun.	√		Learn English with Lion King- Diney Classic
Gee, he looks blue. “Blue” as a object and the meaning of other word “depressed”.	√		

Because it's your responsibility. "Responsibility" as a object and can't be seen, adjective by adding -ty/lity.		√	
Why not try and make something for a change? "Change" as a object and can't see or abstrack.		√	Learn English with Lilo & Stitch
A dog, I think. But it was dead this morning. "Dog" as a subject and it's animal that can be seen.	√		
His name is Stitch. "Stitch" as possessive noun from the name of Lilo's animal addopted, is like Koala.	√		
I found the octopus! "Octopus" as a object or complement and something that can be seen.	√		Learn English Disney- Finding Dory
See, I suffer from short-term memory loss. "Short-term memory loss" as		√	

complement and something that can't be seen.			
I'm okay with crazy. "Crazy" as a object and explained about something which is crazy.		√	
We got a tiny, little, itsy-bitsy problem here, okay? "Problem" as a object and can't be seen because explained with a tiny, little and itsi-bitsy from the problem.		√	Learn English with Disney-Tarzan
Who need this aggravation? You know? "Aggravation" as a object and verb by adding -ion to show as intangible noun.		√	
I'm probably gonna leave soon myself. "Myself" as possessive noun and a object.	√		
Magic mirror on the wall, who is the fairest one off all?		√	Learn English with Snow

<p>“Magic” as subject and intangible noun because can’t be seen.</p>			White
<p>Will you help me? Please, the Queen is going to kill me.</p> <p>“The Queen” as a subject and can be seen.</p>	√		
<p>When I came back from wars, I carried with me the stench of death and the anger of the lost.</p> <p>”The stench of death and the anger of the lost” as complement and that’s something abstrack.</p>		√	
<p>I’m Meilin Lee.</p> <p>“Meilin Lee” as as object that can be seen.</p>	√		Learn English with Turning Red- New
<p>Our ancestors had a mystical connection with red pandas.</p> <p>“Mystical connection” as object or complement which is abstrack and the verb “connect” by adding -ion.</p>		√	Disney Pixar Movie
<p>This little quirk runs in our</p>		√	

family. “Quirk” as subject, which is something abstract.			
You’re an ant. “Ant” as object and as animal that can be seen.	√		Learn English with A Bug’s Life
And I just wanted to thanks\ you for giving a chance, because it’s an honor to work with creative giants, such as yourself. “Chance” as object and which is something abstract that can’t be seen.		√	
Please accept this gift from us bugs... to you ants. “Gift” as object and something that can be seen.	√		

3. Pronouns

Pronoun is a alternative that is used to replace or substitute noun in the sentences. Pronoun consist of 4 parts: personal pronoun is used and explained about subject and object, demonstrative pronoun is used and explained about adjectives and pronoun, relative pronoun is explained a

sentence that before, and possessive pronoun is used for showing singular and plural of noun.

Sentences	Personal		Possesive		Relativ e	Demonstrative		Video From
	S	O	Adj.	Pro		Singu	Plu.	
I'm getting it.	I	it						Learn
And it's take you anywhere you wanna go.	it	you						English with Disney
Yeah, if my parents found out I was up here.	I		my					Movies- Luca
Fellas, I've gathered you here today because this is Minnie's new house.	I				Minnie 's new house	this		Learn Advanc ed English with Mickey
And I wanna really surprise her by painting it before she get back.	I she	Her It						Mouse

And we'll be done in no time.	we							
What your father means, hon, is it's gonna be difficult, impossible even for you to become a police officer.	It You		your					Learn English with Zootopi a
It's wasn't me.	It	Me						
This's important, Sir.						this		
Well, it's my word against yours.	it		my	yours				
Well, I was hoping you could run a plate for us.	I	You us						
A king's time as ruler rises and					King's			Learn English

falls like the sun.								with Lion
And this'll all be mine? Everything				mine		This		King- Disney Classic
Thanks for your help.			Your					
Lie down before you hurt yourself.	You				yourself			
We're looking for something than can defend itself.	we				itself			Learn English with Lilo &
You'll have to think of a name for him.	you	him						Stitch
He's all yours.	He			yours				
You don't touch this!						this		
No! That's from my blue period.						that		
We'll hide and	We	us						Learn

you count and come to find us.	You							English Disney-
Mommy, can I go play with them?		The m						Finding Dory
It's straight ahead. Floor it!	it	it						
I'm probably gonna leave soon myself.	I				Myself			Learn English with
You see? Leave it to me.	You	It me						Disney-Tarzan
My father won't take kindly to you.		You	My					
Magic mirror on the wall, who is the fairest one of all?					Who			Learn English with
She is going to rip out my heart.	she		My					Snow White
And I loved her so much.	I	Her						

This is gonna be the best year ever.						This		Learn English with
Don't look at me. Stay back.		Me						Turning Red –
This little quirk runs in our family.			our			This		New Disney Pixar Movies
It's you who need us.	it	You Us			Who			Learn English with
Sorry, my place is here.			My					A Bug's
And to you, Princess Ata. You have given us so much.	you	You Us						Life

- a) Using subject (I, you, we, they, he, she, it) usually at the beginning of a sentence followed by a verb after it.
- b) Then, for object (me, you, us, the, him, her, it), the location is usually erratic, some are in the middle of the sentences after verb and some are at the end of the sentence.

- c) Possessive adjective (my, your, our, their, his, her, its) declares as an ownership of something that usually followed with something/thing.
- d) Possessive pronoun (mine, yours, ours, theirs, his, hers, its) declares as an ownership of something which something has been explained in the previous sentence and usually refers to the object directly.

4. Adjectives

Adjectives are group of words that is with the function to describe about nouns that usually related to the nature of the object. There are several types found in the movies of “Learn English with TV series”:

- a. Demonstrative adjectives is used to indicate something that we are pointing at or are talking about. This usually followed by this, that, these, and those.
 - 1) Fellas, I’ve gathered you here today because **this** is Minnie’s **new** house. (Learn English with Mickey Mouse)
 - 2) **This** is **smooth** sailing. (Learn English with Mickey Mouse)
 - 3) **This** is **important**, Sir (Learn English with Zootopia)
 - 4) You said **this** was going to be **quick**. (Learn English with Zootopia)
 - 5) **This** is looks like a **good** spot to rustle up some grub. (Learn English with Lion King)
 - 6) **These** are rare delicacies (delicious). (Learn English with Lion King)

- 7) **That's** not **real** name in iceland. But here, it's a good name.
Stittch is it. (Learn English wit Lilo & Stitch)
- 8) **This** is gonna be the **best** year ever. (Learn English with
Turning Red)
- b. Distributive adjectives is used to explain about one of the existing numbers, like each, every, either, and neither.
- c. Quantitative adjectives is used to indicate a number or quantity, it can be either cardinal or ordinal number, like some, any, little, few, many, and much.
- 1) This is looks like a good spot to rustle up **some** grub. (Learn English with Lion King)
- 2) We got a tiny, **little**, itsy-bitsy problem hee, okay? (Learn English with Tarzan)
- 3) Don't come **any** closer. Please don't. Learn English with Tarzan)
- 4) My sister has **many** powers. (Learn English with Snow White)
- 5) All your **little** stunt did was but them time! (Learn English with A Bug's Life)
- d. Possesive adjectives is used explain about ownership of the adjectives, that usually using my, your, our, their, his, her, and its.
- 1) No! That's is from **my blue** period. (Learn English with Lilo & Stitch)

- e. Adjective of quality is an adjective that described the level in the use of the adjective. These are 3 parts of this; positive adjective used to describe just for the thing, comparative adjective used to compare one thing to the other thing marked with using adjective –er than or more than, superlative adjective used to declare something the most of all marked with adjective est- or most.

Sentences	Adjectives of Quality			Movie From
	Positive	Comparative (-er / more than)	Superlative (est / most)	
Pretty cool, right?	Pretty			Learn English with Disney Movies- Luca
It's would be bad.	Bad			
It's even better than the picture.		Better		
Oh. It's just the greatest things that humans ever made			Greatest	
It's got polka-dot paint! Big flowey hat! Cutesie-wootsie bow!	Polka-dot Big Cutesie-wootsie			Learn English with Mickey Mouse
This is smooth sailing.	Smooth			

This is Minnie's new house.	New			
If you don't try anything new, you'll never fail.	New			Learn English with Zootopia
What your father mean, is it's gonna be difficult, impossible even for you to become a police officer.	Difficult Impossible			
Because I'm gonna make the world a better place.		Better		
This's important, Sir	Important			
Flash is the fastest guy in there.			Fastest	
Then maybe you need a new lesson. Repeat after me.	New			Learn English Lion King
Slimy yet	Slimy			

satisfying.				
All of our dogs are adoptable. Except that one!	Adoptable			Learn English with Lilo & Stitch
Something sturdy, you know?	Sturdy			
An evil koala. I can't even pet it.	Evil			
No, not daddy. I'm the nice fish who wants to be your friend. Okay?	Nice			Learn English Disney-Finding Dory
I like sand. Sand is squishy.	Squishy			
Okay, we're good. The ocean!	Good			
Hank, I'm gonna ask you to do something crazy.	Crazy			
We got a tiny, little, itsy-bitsy problem hee, okay?	Tiny			Learn English with Tarzan

Stay away from me like a very good wild man.	Very good			
Magic mirror on the wall, who is fairest one off all?			Fairest	Learn English with
But hold, a lovely maid I see fairer even than you.		Fairer		Snow White
Quick work. Hey. Well done, Hutsman. Hand her over.	Quick			
This is gonna be the best year ever.			Best	Learn English with
You're so cute.	Cute			with
Any strong emotion will releasethe panda. Yes!	Strong			Turning Red
You're lower than dirt.		Lower		Learn English
Ideas are very	Dangerous			with A

dangerous things.				Bug's Life
We're a lot stronger than you say we are.		Stronger		
All right. Now it's geeting mushy.	Mushy			

f. Verbs

Verb is a form of verb that function to describe actions or circumstances directly or indirectly, seen or not seen by the subject. That is divides into 2 types; reguler verb and irreguler verb. Reguler verb is reguler verbs marked by the addition of ed/d for V2 and V3 or for verb past, whereas irreguler verb is irreguler verb marked by different form for each verb like V1 for present, V2, and V2 for past, that's different. So many verbs has found in the videos or movies from "Learn English with TV Series":

Sentences	Verb			Movie From
	V1	V2	V3	
I'm getting it.	Get	Got (irreguler)	Gotten	Learn English with Luca
And it's takes you anywhere you wanna go.	Take Go	Took went (irreguler)	Taken Gone	

I think you have all the parts.	Think (reguler)	Thought (irreguler)	Thought	
Fellas, I've gathered you here today because this is Minnie's new house.	Gathere (reguler)	Gathered	Gathered	Learn English with Mickey Mouse
And I really wanna suprise here by painting iy before she gets back.	Suprise (reguler) Get	Suprised Got	Suprised Gotten (irreguler)	
I fixed it.	Fix (reguler)	Fixed	Fixed	
And I.m here to ask you some question about a case.	Ask (reguler)	Asked	Asked	
I make 200 bucks a day, Fluff!	Make	Made	Made (irreguler)	Learn English with Zootopia
Actually, I just remember I have a pal at the DMV.	Remember (reguler)	Remembered	Remembered	

Look Simba, everything the light touches is our kingdom.	Touch (reguler)	Touched	Touched	Learn English with Lion King
I saved you.	Save (reguler)	Saved	Saved	
Kid, what's eating you?	Eat	Ate	Eaten (irreguler)	
Yes, Simba. But let me explain.	Explain (reguler)	Explained	Explained	
Why not try and make something for a change?	Try (reguler) Make	Tried Made (irreguler)	Tried Made	Learn english with Lilo & Stitch
He can talk! Say hello.	Talk (reguler)	Talked	Talked	
See? Doesn't spill.	Do	Did (irreguler)	Done	
I found the octopus!	Find	Found (irreguler)	Found	Learn English Disney-Finding Dory
Mommy, can I go play with them?	Play (reguler)	Played	Played	
No, it's true. I	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	

forgot things almost instantly.		(irregular)		
Listen, buddy, come here.	Listen (regular) Come	Listened Came	Listened Come (irregular)	Learn English with Tarzan
I'm warning you.	Warn (regular)	Warned	Warned	
It serves you right.	Serve	Served (regular)	Served	
Will you help me? Please, the Queen is going to kill me.	Help Kill	Helped Killed (regular)	Helped Killed	Learn English with Snow White
I said, shup up.	Say (regular)	Said	Said	
And I loved her so much.	Love (regular)	Loved	Loved	
It's happened already?	Happen	Happened	Happened (regular)	Learn English with Turning red
This little quirk runs in our family.	Run	Ran	Run (irregular)	
Sick. I've always wanted a tail.	Want (regular)	Wanted	Wanted	

I have seen these ants do great things.	See	Saw	Seen (irreguler)	Learn English with A Bug's Life
And year after year they somehow manage to pick food for themselves and you.	Manage	Managed	Managed (reguler)	
And to you, Princess Atta. You have given us so much.	Give	Gave	Given (irreguler)	
Please accept this gift from us bugs.. to you ants.	Accept (reguler)	Accepted	Accepted	

g. Adverbs

Adverb is a group of words or additional words that is functions to describe and provide a clearer and more detailed description of verb, adjectives, or other adverbs. It's also can modify phrares, clauses or even modify entire sentences. Adverbs can be at the beginning, middle or end

of the sentences. There several form of adverbs that found from the movies “Learn English with TV Series”:

a. Adverb of Manner (-ly for state away)

- 1) **Seriously**, I have to go, like, now. Like, right now. (Learn English with Luca)
- 2) **Unfortunately**, lying on federal from is a punishable offence. (Learn English with Zootopia)
- 3) **Actually**, it’s your against word. (Learn English with Zootopia)
- 4) Jane? **Exactly**. (Learn English with Tarzan)
- 5) **Personally**, I’d love to hang out with you. (Learn English with Tarzan)
- 6) I’m **probably** gonna leave soon myself. (Learn English with Tarzan)

b. Adverb of Frequency and Degree (-ly for quantity and degree)

- 1) You **nearly** died. (Learn English with Lion King)
- 2) No, it’s true. I forgot things **almost instantly**. (Learn English Disney- Finding Dory)

c. Adverb of Place

- 1) And it’s takes you **anywhere** you wanna go. (Learn English with Luca)
- 2) **In** the whole stinking world! (Learn English with Luca)
- 3) Yeah if my parents found out I was up **here**. (Learn English with Luca)

- 4) And we'll be done **in** no time. (Learn English with Mickey Mouse)
- 5) Hold **on** a sec, buddy. (Learn English with Mickey Mouse)
- 6) And I'm **here** to ask you some question about a case. (Learn English with Zootopia)
- 7) Please, just look **at** the picture. (Learn English with Zootopia)
- 8) Flash is the fastest guys **in there**. (Learn English with Zootopia)
- 9) One day, Simba, the sun will set **on** my time **here** and will rise with you as the new king. (Learn English with Lion King)
- 10) You know, Kid, **in** times like this, my buddy Timon **here** says, "You got to put your behind in your past". (Learn English with Lion King)
- 11) It's "You got to put the past **behind** you". (Learn English with Lion King)
- 12) The kennel's **back** this way. (Learn english with Lilo & Stitch)
- 13) Now get **into** bed. (Learn english with Lilo & Stitch)
- 14) Your orange friends are **on** their way to Cleverand. (Learn English Disney- Finding Dory)
- 15) Magic mirror **on** the wall, who is the fairest one of all? (Learn English with Snow White)
- 16) But you'll be a queen **in** heaven now and sit **among** the angels. (Learn English with Snow White)

- 17) But I don't got time to mess **around**. (Learn English with Turning red)
 - 18) This little quirk runs **in** our family. (Learn English with Turning red)
 - 19) You are mindless soil shoving losers put **on** this earth to serve us. (Learn English with A Bug's Life)
 - 20) Sorry, my place is **here**. (Learn English with A Bug's Life)
 - 21) All right. Now it's gettin' mushy. We're outta **here**! Hy-ahh!
(Learn English with A Bug's Life)
- d. Adverb of Time
- 1) Seriously, I have to go, like, **now**. Like, **right now**. (Learn English with Luca)
 - 2) See you **tomorrow**. (Learn English with Luca)
 - 3) We are really fighting the clock and **every minute** counts.
(Learn English with Zootopia)
 - 4) **One day**, Simba, the sun will set on my time here and will rise with you as the new king. (Learn English with Lion King)
 - 5) A dog, I think. But it was dead **this morning**. (Learn english with Lilo & Stitch)
 - 6) **Now** get into bed. (Learn english with Lilo & Stitch)
 - 7) Okay, okay. We'll pretend to be the other kids **now**. (Learn English Disney- Finding Dory)

- 8) I'm probably gonna leave **soon** myself. (Learn English with Tarzan)
- 9) **Now**, that's close enough. (Learn English with Tarzan)
- 10) **Now**, keep your word. (Learn English with Snow White)
- 11) But you'll be a queen in heaven **now** and sit among the angels.
(Learn English with Snow White)
- 12) All right. **Now** it's gettin' mushy. We're outta here! Hy-ahh!
(Learn English with A Bug's Life)

7. Tenses

Tenses are forms of groups of verbs that the functions to express the time of certain action that are represented by someone or work group. These are 4 types of tenses that's use is in accordance with the time of the event or activity; (a) Present tense to express ongoing or frequent activities or action that become a habit at this time; (b) Past tense to express past activities or activities that took place in the past and may continue to the present; (c) Future tense to express activities or events that occur in the future or take place in the future; (d) Past Future tense to express action or activities that will be carried out, either voluntarily or planned, making prediction, and making promises in the future while in the past.

a. Present Tense

There are 4 types of present tenses; simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, and present perfect continuous tense.

- 1) Simple present tense usually used to express an action that is done out of habits. This is marked with using to be am (I), are (you, we, they), is (he, she, it) V1 (for I, you, we, they) and V1-s/es (for he, she, it). The time signal usually use everyday, everyweek, sometimes, often, usually, always, etc.
- 2) Present continuous tense is used to express ongoing events or action that will occur in the future it can also be used for temporary activities. This is marked with using to be am (I), are (you, we, they), is (he, she, it) and verb1+ing, and the time signal usually use now, right now, today, this moment, etc.
- 3) Present perfect tense is used to express action that is combination of past and present conditions. This is marked with using have (I, you, we, they) or has (he, she, it) and followed verb3. Time signal usually use just now, ever, never, already, etc.
- 4) Present perfect continuous tense is used to express an action or activity that is currently ongoing, it can be indicate that the action has just been completed and we can see the result, especially action that refers to things that are done repeatedly or

often. This is marked with using have (I, you, we, they) or has (he, she, it) and been, followed verb1+ing. Time signal usually use recently, lately, all morning, all day, for...,and since.

Here, findings that researcher found from 10 videos “Learn English with TV Series” that shown as parts of present tenses.

Note: S.P.T (Simple present tense), P.C.T (Present continuous tense), P.P.T (Present perfect tense), and P.P.C.T (Present perfect continuous tense).

Sentences	Present Tense				Movie From
	S.P.T	P.C.T	P.P.T	P.P.C.T	
I'm getting it. (S+ to be+V1-ing+O)		√			Learn English with Luca
What does it mean? (V1-es+S+C) Because subject he, she, it for simple present, verb by adding -s/es.	√				
I think you have all the parts. (S+V1+ O/C)	√				
I've gathered you here today because this is Minnie's new house.			√		Learn English with

(S+have+V3+ O)					Mickey
All we need is polka-dot paint, an old-fashioned paint brush. (S+V1/to be+ O/C)	√				Mouse
Why aren't you painting? ? (To be- not + S+ V1-ing)		√			
You're wasting time. (S+ to be+V1-ing+O/C)		√			
I like trying actually. (S+V1+C)	√				Learn
And I'm here to ask you some question about a case. (S+to be+C)	√				English with Zootopia
Uh, darling, I've forgotten your name. (S+have+V3+C)			√		
I make 200 bucks a day, Fluff! (S+V1+O/C)	√				
Look Simba, everything the light touches is our kingdom.	√				Learn english with

(S+V1-s/es+C)					Lion
Kid, what's eating you? (S+ to be+V1-ing) To be "is" and eat-ing as signal of present continuous.	√				King
Because it's your responsibility. (S+to be+3C)	√				
There! You know, you wreck everything you touch. (S+V1+3C)	√				Learn English with Lilo & Stitch
All of our dogs are adoptable. (S+to be+3C)	√				
Now get into bed.	√				
Your orange friends are on their way to Cleverand. (S+to be+C)	√				Learn English Disney-
I'm hiding (S+to be+ V1-ing)		√			Finding Dory
I like sand. Sand is squishy. (S+V+O) (S+to be +C)	√				
Listen, buddy, come here.	√				Learn

(S+V1+C)					English
What are you doing? (to be+ S+ v1-ing)		√			with Tarzan
It serves you right. (S+V1-s+ O)	√				
She is the reason your powers wane. (S+to be +C)	√				Learn English with
My sister has many powers. (S+V+O)	√				Snow White
Where's my wife? (tobe +S)	√				
I wear what I want, say what I want. 24/7, 365. (S+V1+C)	√				Learn English with
Are you kidding me? (to be +S+ V1-ing+O)		√			Turnig Red
You've always wanted a tail. (S+have+V3+O)			√		
What are you doing? (to be+S+V1-ing)		√			Learn Englih
Ideas are very dangerous	√				with A

things. (S+to be+C)					Bug's Life
You have given us so much. (S+have/has+V1+O)			√		

b. Past Tense

These are 4 types of present tenses; simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, and past perfect continuous tense:

- 1) Simple past tense is used to express activities that have been completed in the past and have no connection with the present. This is marked with using to be was (I, he, she, it) or were (you, we, they) and verb2. Time signal usually use yesterday, last night, etc.
- 2) Past continuous tense is used to express ongoing events or activities by the subject in the past. This is marked with using to be was (I, he, she, it) or were (you, we, they) followed verb1+ing. Time signal usually use yesterday morning, last year, etc.
- 3) Past perfect tense is used to express actions that represents the past form of the present which is shows a similar activity that started before the subject spoke in the past and is still going in a certain past or has stopped at the time. This is marked with using

had and verb3. Time signal usually use after, before, ever, never, already, when, while, etc.

- 4) Past perfect continuous tense is used to express an activity that has started and is still ongoing in the past. This is marked with using had been and followed verb1+ing, with time signal “for/since” to indicate ongoing activities in the past.

Here, some expressions of past tense that have been found in 10 videos of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series”:

Note: S.P.T (Simple past tense), P.C.T (Past continuous tense), P.P.T (Past perfect tense), and P.P.C.T (Past perfect continuous tense).

Sentences	Past Tense				Movie From
	S.P.T	P.C.T	P.P.T	P.P.C.T	
Yeah, if my parents found out I was up here.	√				Learn English with Luca
What? The plan was polka-dot, remember? Polka-dots.	√				Learn English with Mickey Mouse
I fixed it.	√				
What happened , meter	√				Learn

maid?					English
Did some one steal a traffic cone?	√				with Zootopia
You sold Mr.Otterton that popsicle, right?	√				
You said this was going to be quick!	√				
Well, I was hoping you could run a plate for us.		√			
You nearly died .	√				Learn
I saved you.	√				English with Lion King
A dog, I think. But it was dead this morning.	√				Learn English
Well, we thought it was dead.	√				with Lilo & Stitch
I filled it with coffee.	√				
I found the octopus!	√				Learn
Where did he go?	√				English
No, it's true. I forgot things almost instantly.	√				Disney – Finding

					Dory
Like I said , it's stupid, right?	√				Learn English with Tarzan
You did your job well.	√				Learn
I saw it first!	√				English
I wasn't worth saving , tah's for sure.		√			with Snow
And I became myself again.	√				White
Our ancestors had a mystical connection with red pandas.	√				Learn English with Turning Red
We got paying customers hatching.	√				Learn English
Well, Flick, you really goofed up. Thanks.	√				with A Bug's Life

c. Future Tense

There are 4 types of present tenses; simple future tense, future continuous tense, future perfect tense, and future perfect continuous tense:

- 1) Simple future tense is used to express activities carried out by the subject in the future and usually marked with phrase “shall/will”. It’s usually use time signal “tomorrow, next time, next week, etc.”.
- 2) Future continuous tense is used to express activity that is taking place in the future. It can describe the form of the future time that is spontaneous without a plan, marked with “will/shall be + verb1+ing). Time signal usually use tomorrow night, next week on, next time at, etc.
- 3) Future perfect tense is used to express certain activity that have started in the past and will be finished in the future. It’s marked with using “shall/will have been”, usually use time signal “by the end of this year, by the end of.., etc.”.
- 4) Future perfect continuous tense is used to express activities carried out by certain subjects that started in the past but most likely will continue or continue in the future. This is marked with using “shall/will +have been +verb1+ing”, usually use time signal “By the end of July for.., by the end of this month since..., etc.”.

Note: S.F.T (Simple future tense), F.C.T (Future continuous tense), F.P.T (Future perfect tense), and F.P.C.T (Future perfect continuous tense).

Sentences	Future Tense				Movie
	S.F.T	F.C.T	F.P.T	F.P.C.T	From
And we'll be done in no time.	√				Learn English with Mickey Mouse
If you don't try anything new, you'll never fail.	√				Learn English with Zootopia
Oh. Then, I guess I'll be the first one.	√				
Fine. Then, we'll have to do this the hard way.	√				
And if you want this pen, you're going to help me find us this poor, missing otter or the only place you'll be selling popsicles in the prison area.		√			
One day, Simba, the sun	√				Learn

will set on my time and will rise with you as a new king.					English with Lion King
And this' ll all be mine? Everything.	√				
You' ll have to think of a nem for him.	√				Learn English with Lilo & Stitch
Okay, okay. We' ll pretend to be the others kid now.	√				Learn English
We' ll hide and you count and come find us.	√				Disney- Finding Dory
I' ll handle this, guys. Okay?	√				Learn English with Tarzan
Will you help me? Please, the Queen is going to kill me.	√				Learn English with
He' ll kill us both.	√				Snow
I'll keep my word when the Queen keeps hers.	√				White

You'll get whipped up into a frenzy and panda all over.	√				Learn English with Turning Red
I'll get more grasshoppers and be back next season . But you won't.	√				Learn English with A Bu's Life

d. Past Future Tense

These are 4 types of past future tense; simple past future tense, past future continuous tense, past future perfect tense, and past future perfect continuous tense:

- 1) Simple past future tense is used to express activities or events that will be done in the past. This is marked with using "would/should+ verb1" and usually use time signal "yesterday, two year ago, last time, last week, etc."
- 2) Past future continuous tense is used to express activities that represents a subject who carried out ongoing activity in the past, usually used to report activities carried out by the subject. This is marked using "would/should +verb1+ing", with time signal "yesterday morning, yesterday night, etc."

- 3) Past future perfect tense is used to express certain activities that are presupposed and can't occur because the requirements proposed can't be fulfilled. However, this is a form of wishful thinking or presuppositions about what might have happened in the past. This is marked with "would/should+ have+verb3".
- 4) Past future perfect continuous tense is used to express an activity that began at an unknown time, and is still ongoing or continued into the future. This is marked with "would/should+have been+verb1+ing".

Note: S.P.F.T (Simple past future tense), P.F.C.T (Past future continuous tense), P.F.P.T (Past future perfect tense), and P.F.P.C.T (Past future perfect continuous tense).

Sentences	Past Future Tense				Movie From
	S.P.F.T	P.F.C.T	P.F.P.T	P.F.P.C.T	
It's would be bad	√				Learn English with Luca
Hey, Flash. I' d love you to meet my friend.	√				Learn English with Zootopia

Wouldn't you like a different dog?	√				Learn English with Lilo & Stitch
Oh no. What would I do ?	√				Learn English Disney – Finding Dory
Personally, I'd love to hang out with you.	√				Learn English with Tarzan

8. Preposition

Preposition is a word that functions is to describe about verbs, nouns positions and movements, place, time and exceptions. There are several preposition have found in 10 video of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series”:

- a. Learn English with Luca
 - 1) Im kind **of** an expert.
 - 2) You just sit **on** it.
 - 3) **In** the whole stinking world!

- b. Learn English with Mickey Mouse
 - 1) And we'll be done **in** no time.
 - 2) What's wrong **with** you people?
- c. Learn English with Zootopia
 - 1) Please, just look **at** the picture.
 - 2) Unfortunately, lying **on** a federal form is a punishable offence.
 - 3) Flash is the fastest guy in there.
 - 4) Well, I was hoping you could run a plate **for** us.
- d. Learn English with Lion King
 - 1) Nothing, He's at the top **of** the food chain.
 - 2) But I don't wanna talk **about** it.
 - 3) You know, Kid, **in** times like this, my buddy Timon here says. ".....".
 - 4) It's "You got to put the past **behind** you".
 - 5) When the world turns its **back** on you, you turn back **on** the world.
- e. Learn English with Lilo & Stitch
 - 1) No more caffeine **for** you.
 - 2) Now get **into** bed.
- f. Learn English Disney- Finding Dory
 - 1) Your orange friends are **on** their way to Cleveland.
- g. Learn English with Tarzan
 - 1) Personally, I'd love to hang out **with** you.

h. Learn English with Snow White

1) But you'll be a queen **in** heaven now and sit **among** the angels.

i. Learn English with Turning Red

1) All **about** that hustle. Am I right?

2) And nothing's gonna get **in** my ways!

3) Our ancestors had a mystical connection **with** red pandas.

4) This little quirk runs **in** our family.

j. Learn English with A Bug's Life

1) You are mindless soil shoving losers put **on** this earth to serve us.

2) And year after year they somehow manage to pick food **for** themselves and you.

What's **with** the rock?

Using preposition “**about**” is related to about a particular or special thing, “**behind**” is related to something that is located side by side, “**with**” is related to side to side to others noun, verbs, etc., “**in**” related to part of something in there, “**on**” is related something that sticks directly, “**of**” is related to part of something or special things, “**into**” is related to something come in that.

9. Conjunction

Conjunction usually used for relating things like verb, noun, pronoun, adjective, or adverb with similar types in the sentences. Conjunction into 2 types; coordinating conjunction and subordinating

conjunction. There are several conjunction in 10 videos of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series”:

- a. Learn English with Luca
 - 1) Okay, **but** now, I really do have to go.
- b. Learn English with Mickey Mouse
 - 1) That’s good and all, **but** I like to see where inspiration takes me.
- c. Learn English with Zootopia
 - 1) And if you want this pen, you’re going to help me find us this poor, missing otter **or** the only place you’ll be selling popsicles in the prison area.
 - 2) Are you saying **that** because he’s a sloth he can’t be fast?
- d. Learn English with Lion King
 - 1) A king’s time as ruler rises **and** falls like the sun.
 - 2) **When** the world turns its back on you, you turn back on the world.
- e. Learn English with Lilo & Stitch
 - 1) We’re looking for something **that** can defend itself.
 - 2) This is your dolly **and** bottle.
- f. Learn English Disney- Finding Dory
 - 1) Do you wanna play hide-**and**-seek?
 - 2) We’ll hide **and** you count **and** come find us.
- g. Learn English with Tarzan
 - 1) **But** the guys, they need a little convincing, you know.

h. Learn English with Snow White

- 1) **But** hold, a lovely maid I see fairer even than you.
- 2) She can take life away, **or** sustain it.
- 3) Remember, share. It's share **and** share it.
- 4) **When** I came back from the wars, I carried with me the stench of death **and** the anger of the lost.

i. Learn English with Turning Red

- 1) All about **that** hustle. Am I right?
- 2) And nothing's gonna get in my ways.
- 3) You'll get whipped up into a frenzy **and** panda all over.

j. Learn English with A Bug's Life

- 1) All your little stunt did was **but** them time!
- 2) I'll get more grasshoppers **and** be back next season.

Using coordinating conjunctions “**and**” usually mark about two things of the same kind, like noun (feenzy and panda, the stench of death **and** the anger of the lost), verb (count and find), and others, “**but**” usually objection to something, “**or**” usually for 2 options related to noun, verb, or others.

Using subordinating conjunctions “**that**” usually marked sentence that describe about that before, and “**when**” usually use for 2 sentences that is related to each other.

10. Modal Auxiliaries

The function of modal auxiliaries is usually show certain conditions that are attached to certain actions or activities. It's marked with can/could, may/might, must/had, to/ought, shall/should, will/would, going to, etc. There are several modal auxiliaries have found in 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series":

- a. Learn English with Luca
 - 1) Seriously, I **have to** go, like, now. Like, right now.
 - 2) I'm **gonna** make one. (going to +v1)
 - 3) I'm **gonna** go home.
- b. Learn English with Mickey Mouse
 - 1) And we'**ll** be done in no time. (will)
- c. Learn English with Zootopia
 - 1) Because I'm **gonna** make the world a better place. (going to+v1)
 - 2) Hey, Carrots, you're going to wake the baby. (going to+V1)
- d. Learn English with Lion King
 - 1) Who cares? I **can't** go back.
- e. Learn English with Lilo & Stitch
 - 1) **Wouldn't** you like a different dog?
 - 2) He **can** talk! Say hello.
 - 3) Dogs **can't** talk, dear.
 - 4) It keeps staring at me, like it's **going to** eat me,
- f. Learn English Disney- Finding Dory

- 1) Mommy, **can** I go play with them?
 - 2) Hank, I'm **gonna** ask to you to do something crazy.
- g. Learn English with Tarzan
- 1) I'm probably **gonna** leave soon myself.
 - 2) You go, I'll catch up. All right? (will)
- h. Learn English with Snow White
- 1) **Will** you help me?
 - 2) He's **going to** betray you.
 - 3) And there, my faithful hutsman, you **will** kill her!
- i. Learn English with Turning Red
- 1) This is **gonna** be the best year ever.
 - 2) And nothing's **gonna** get in my ways.
- j. Learn English with A Bug's Life
- 1) You sure you **can**'t come on tour with us?
 - 2) **Must** be a circus thing.

Using “**can/could**” for something that impossible to do by subject or to ask to someone, “**must**” to indicate a necessity or certainty, “**going to**” almost the same with “will/would” that's indicated a possibility, “**have to**” to indicate necessity but there's still a chance it won't happen.

B. Discussion

From the findings above, that's related to the theories about types of grammar and the functions from types of grammar.

1. Articles

Wall Street English (2021) and Aulia (2002) in her book said that articles is a word that is used for describe about noun. It's related to the findings of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series". So, many articles in the 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series" that researcher chosen. The article marked by using "the and a/an". From the videos, using article "a/an" is widely followed with special things which is for one thing or one group of things, such as just for one thing (ex. an ant, a rock, a brush, etc.); talk about group (ex.a human thing, an elephant hair, etc); abstrack or intangible thing (an honor, a mystical connection, etc.) and for time (ex. a year, a day). Using article "the" is followed with something spesific, like for time (ex. the best year, etc.); something abstrack (ex. the beauty, the angels, etc.), something concrete (ex. the wall, the weaker species, etc.), for place (ex. the DMV).

2. Nouns

Aulia (2002) in her book said noun is all things that can be a subject, object, complement, preposition and possessive in the sentence with the function to describe that. That's related to the findings of noun in the Youtube "Learn English with TV Series". The researcher found many noun in the 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series" that have many characteristics and it can be a subject, object, complement, and others.

There are several types of nouns in the 10 videos of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series”, such as concrete noun (ex. Vespa, picture, house, etc.), abstract nouns (ex. Freedom, mystical connection, the beauty, etc.), and then verbs can be into abstract nouns by adding -ion (ex. **Mystical connection**); -ty (ex. **responsibility**); -ing (ex. **lying**); and so on. We can know nouns from the characteristics and the types.

3. Pronouns

These are several kinds of pronouns in the 10 videos of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series” that researcher chosen, that is related to theory of Buring (2009: 2-3) defined pronoun based on ontological status that’s discuss the existence of a pronoun in the concept of a sentences with the concrete, distributed what is meant by pronouns consist of general and specific form like personal pronoun, definite pronoun, demonstrative pronoun, and other. We can see on the table 1 “kinds of pronouns”, such as using personal pronoun as subject (ex. I, you, we, he, she , it) and as object (ex. me, you, us, hi, it), possessive pronoun as adjective (ex. my, your, her) and as pronoun (ex. yours, hers, its), demonstrative pronoun as singular (ex. this, that).

4. Adjectives

Based on Gucker (1996:59) defined that adjective is used to modify a noun or pronoun, that’s to describe the noun or pronoun. It’s related to the findings of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series”. There are so many adjectives in the 10 videos of Youtube “Learn English with TV

Series” that researcher found that usually followed by noun and pronoun. We could be know the adjectives with some characteristics like demonstrative adjective (ex. **that**’s good, **this**’s smooth), possessive adjective (ex. all of **our** dogs are adoptable), and adjectives of quality as positive degree (ex. quick, stupid, good), as comparative degree with –er or more than (ex. stronger, lower, better), as superlative degree –est or most (ex. fastest).

5. Verbs

Based on Merriem-Webster dictionary defined that verb is a word to indicate or describe about action, activity, or something happen. Verbs usually related to the using tenses in the sentences or conversation. That’s related to the findings of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series”. Those are regular and irregular verb (see on table 3) with V1 for present, V2 and V3 for past. This is example from 10 videos of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series” for regular verb with end –d/ed (v1. help, v2 helped, v3. helped), and this is for irregular verb (v1. forget, v2. forgot, v3. forgotten). When we found like “hoping” that’s is from v1+ing.

6. Adverbs

According to Cambridge dictionary defined that adverb is an auxiliary word that has a function to provide additional information about verb, adjective, or adverb itself. That’s is related to the findings of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series” that using adverbs often describe verbs,

adjectives, other adverbs. These are several forms of adverbs from 10 videos of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series”, that are adverb of manner *-ly* (ex. seriously), adverb of frequency and degree *-ly* (ex. actually), adverb of place (ex. I learned out **here**, **on** the world, **in** the great circle of life), and adverb of time (ex. it’s was dead **this morning**, I’m probably gonna leave **soon** myself, etc.)

7. Tenses

Supono & Cahaya (2004) defined that tenses or commonly referred to as time forms of sentences is a pattern of every sentence in English, so we will know when the condition or action happen/do by the subject of the sentence relevant even though the sentence is not given adverb of time. Actually, tenses must always be in every sentences or conversation with various formulation of tenses themselves (see on table 4). That’s related to the findings from 10 videos of Youtube “Learn English with TV Series”, there are 4 types of tenses with the differences formulation.

There are 3 types of present tenses; simple present marked with verb1 (ex. you just **sit** on it), present continuous marked with verb1+ing (ex. I’m **getting** it), and present perfect marked with have/has+verb3 (ex. I’ve **forgotten** your name). There are 2 types of past tenses: simple past marked with verb2 (ex. **Did** someone steal a traffic cone?), and past perfect marked with time signal “when/while” (ex. **When** I came back from the wars, I carried with me the stench of death). There are 2 types of future tenses; simple future marked with will/shall+verb1 (ex. The sun

will set on my time here), and future continuous marked with will/shall+verb1-ing (ex. You'll **be selling** popsicles in the prison cafeteria). This is type of past future tenses; simple past future marked with would/should+verb1 (ex. It's **would be bad**)

8. Preposition

Chrystal (1999) said that preposition is a term used in the classification of grammatical words, referring to on a collection of items that usually precedes a noun (singular or plural noun) to form a single structural arrangement that's use follows a noun, or semantics of prepositional sequences in the types illustrated which are often called prepositional complexes. It's related to the findings of 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series". There are several preposition in the 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series" that researcher chosen, that's used to verbs, nouns, position and movement, place, time, exceptions, such as for (ex. Impossible even **for** you to become a police officer), of (ex. I think your \$10 worth **of** popsicles can wait), so (ex. **So** why don't you get back to your box?), then (ex. **then**, we'll have to do this the hard way), and with (ex. and will rise **with** you as a new king).

9. Conjunction

Charlina & Sinaga (2006:56) stated that conjunctions are particle used to combine words with words, phrases with phrases, clauses by clauses, or paragraph by paragraph. Conjunctions make the relationship between the parts in the discourse become more explicit and will be stronger when

compared to a relationship without use conjunctions. It's related to the findings in 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series". There are 2 types of conjunctions in 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series" that researcher chosen; coordinating conjunction with the characteristics by using "and, but, or, etc." (ex. **And** it's takes you anywhere you wanna go, **But** no, I really do have to go, She can take life away, **or** sustain it) and subordinating conjunction with the characteristics by using "if, when, etc." (ex. **If** you don't try anything new..., **When** the world turns back on you).

10. Modal Auxilliaris

According to Aulia (2002) in her book defines that modal auxilliaris usually show about certain conditions that are attached to certain action or activities, it's related to the findings from 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series". There are several types of modal auxilliaris in 10 videos of Youtube "Learn English with TV Series" by following the characteristics, using "can, will, gonna/going to, have to, etc." (ex., We're **looking for** something that **can** defend itself, I guess I'll to be the first one, I am **gonna** make one, You'll **have to** think of a name for him). Usually after using modal auxilliaris, that's followed by verb1.